

Is the Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Times is no better posted with regard to other things than he is in reference to the personnel of the people about whom he writes, his prognostications as to political events will be of but little value. In a letter to the Times of Saturday he does a good deal of figuring on the problem of state nominations, and displays an astonishing degree of ignorance concerning those of whom he writes. He speaks of District Attorney Van Dusen, and makes George Scroggs the editor of the Yorkville News. He locates E. Callahan in Vermilion county, and J. H. Pickrell in DeWitt. He speaks of the Independent State convention which is to meet in Decatur, but by some strange sort of chronology postpones it until the 14th of March. However, we might excuse these and other like errors, but it is really too bad that he should omit all mention of the fact that the office of Secretary of State is in the pursuit of one of our Decatur farmers. That omission is the last feather, etc.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, President Grant is understood to have had some conversation within a few days with certain members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of one of the houses, during which he took occasion to say that it was his greatest ambition and the subject of his constant care and thought to retire from office in 1877, without having had during his term of service as President any trouble with foreign governments, and especially any trouble where the services of the army or navy were necessary.

DON'T LIKE TO TAKE BOWEN.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in commenting on the letter of Henry C. Bowen, thus goes for the Christianity and morality that would for years be cognizant of a pastor's heinous sins, and yet utter no sign of dissent or disapprobation:

Brother Bowen now tells us that he knew of it for years, but he never gave hint or whisper of it; he intimates that the sad stories from sad hearts, the stories of those who had lost that which was dearer to them than friends or earthly possessions, commoned coming in to him more than twenty-five years ago. It is not necessary for us to insist on the natural inference to be drawn from the collection of this allusion with the subsequent charge, and to suppose that, according to Brother Bowen, his pastor commenced a career of successful seduction simultaneously with the foundation of his successful Church; it is enough to take his plain statement that for years before Tilton revealed his inexcusable sensitiveness on the score of his domestic relations, other members of the Church had the same grievance against the pastor. Yet Bowen never spoke a word, although he had been selected as the ordinary advisor in such cases.

He was in daily, intimate and confidential relations with Beecher, and he was moreover a wealthy, distinguished and prominent member of the Church, and proprietor and publisher of an influential newspaper; he was a Christian, a citizen, a husband and a father, yet when the sad stories from the sad hearts were poured into his ear, they might as well have been dropped into a letter-box, for any outward sign given by the recipient. To a man absorbed in paying for Northern Pacific bonds with editorials on "the Bannan belt," it was of no consequence whatever that the sacredness of the pulpit was degraded into a cloak for the pollution of the homes of the Church members, nor was it worthy while to put any restraint on the earthly libertine, though victim after victim fell before his seductions. That is what Mr. Bowen asks us to believe on his word, and it would be cruel not to believe his share in it, since he desires us to do so. But when Mr. Bowen asks us to believe that this conduct of Beecher was most unnatural, we cannot help answering that it is conduct which Bowen acknowledges is quite as unnatural as the conduct which Beecher denounces, and though it might be hard to choose between them, we should not like, as a matter of choice, to take Bowen.

The New York Nation thinks that the "recklessness of Southerners about taking human life" does not have its root in politics. The trouble, says the Nation, "lies in the barbarism of society—a barbarism only to be got rid of by time, education, industry, and the growth of population." The Nation, always too wise for earth, has touched a part of the truth in this, but only a part. When the "barbarism" vanishes the "politics" of that section will vanish with it, and when the "politics" disappear the "barbarism" will disappear also. It does not matter particularly who head you hit, it is sure to damage the other. And the Nation has been doing its best for years to keep both heads above water.—*Liberal*

THERE has been a decline in Hendricks stock in Democratic circles in Ohio, and a corresponding rise in Thurman stock. For the purpose of checking the upward movement of Senator Thurman, the Cincinnati Enquirer frost-bites him in the following freezing manner:

We have opposed Senator Thurman because of his votes and speeches in the Senate on the great question of finance. He has shown himself at all times the enemy of the people and the friend of the banks and the privileged classes. The Democratic party of Ohio has differed with him, and that difference has been so marked that in the past two years he has either kept away from our State during a political canvass, or has come into it to antagonize the platform. The difference between Senator Thurman and the Ohio Democracy is as marked now as it was last year. We regret it, for we would like to have him on the side of the people. The disagreement is so marked that, if Senator Thurman was nominated for a State or national office to-morrow, he could not carry the strength of the party, and the party will treat him no worse than he has treated it. In his candidacy for the Presidency he forces the issue whether the Democrats of Ohio shall stand by their record, or, like dishonest, base, scurvy creatures, transfer their allegiance from the cause of the people to the cause of the bankers, bondholders, and Eastern aristocrats. So far as we can, we will prevent the stultification of the brave Democracy of Ohio. When the Democratic party can no longer raise its arm in battle for the people who toil and are betrayed, let it die on its sword and be buried in dishonor.

Public masked balls, that flourished so famously in Paris under the empire, have declined under the more sombre and virtuous regime of the republic. The last but masque held in the Opera Comique, two years ago, was a disgraceful affair, memorable for an ingenious plot of one of the maskers. He had clad himself simply in a large, square box, which allowed only his head and feet to protrude. In the rear of the box was a door, on which was marked in large letters, "Don't open this door." Of course everybody hastened to open the door, and lo! the wearer had no clothes whatever upon his body. The fact that the police did not interfere with this funny fellow shows how disreputable those bad masques had become, and it is no wonder that they have fallen off in the popular favor. The latest attempt was at the Varieties theatre, where the manager conceived the idea of sending invitations to actresses only. The assembly that resulted was most dismal, compared only to a funeral in its earlier and less enjoyable stages. Masked balls will soon be abandoned altogether in Paris, as the public masquerade of Mardi Gras has already been. The star of Mardi Gras has accompanied that of empire in its westward march it seems, and has now taken up its residence in the United States, where the people, we predict, will be wiser in getting sick of it than in any other land.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, finds that the leadership of the Democratic majority is now and then attended with disagreeable incidents. One of these happened yesterday, when in an evil moment he took part in the discussion of a pension bill for the relief of a soldier who had deserted from the Confederate army and joined the Union forces. Mr. Morrison's virtuous but unwise remark about the scoundrelism of such a procedure brought from Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, the inquiry whether an application of the condemnation was intended in the case of Union army officers who had joined the Rebels; and from Mr. Townsend the satirical New Yorker, a reference to the supposititious case of a man who should suppress his record as a Union officer if it was in print. The latter sharp shaft brought Mr. Morrison, amidst laughter on one side of the House and the scowls of the other Mr. Morrison had ample time to wish he hadn't said a thing about the pension bill.—*Chicago Tribune* 5th.

It is the boast of lawyers and law writers that law is the perfection of reason, but it sometimes seems that it is reason badly run to soil. A case in point was that of Nicholas Stadden, who, it will be remembered, was tried and convicted in Da Page county a year or two ago, on charge of setting fire to his store in Chicago, the case having been taken to Da Page by change of venue. The case was appealed to the supreme court, and that tribunal has just reversed the judgment. The indictment set forth that the firing of the building was done to injure the Ethna Insurance Company. The court holds that it should have averred that the insurance company was a corporation, or that the firing was done with intent to injure the persons composing the company, and naming them. On this miserable technicality the case is reversed, and a new trial granted. It may be a good law but it is uncommon poor sense.—*Poria Transcript*.

THERE is a venerable old centenarian in Frankfort, Ky. He says that he was "born in Hanover county, Ole Virginia, 114 years ago next Christmas comes a year"—that is, in 1762; that he was a "right smart chunk of a boy when de British cum up to Richmond and burnt de city in de ole revolution war," that he first belonged to "William Greenshaw, next to Good-Barkitt Yankey, up on de Glen's Creek, in Woodford county, where freedom come and oatched him and turned him loose."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Frightful Accident at Cincinnati.

PANIC IN A THEATER.

PEOPLE CRUSHED TO DEATH.

JEFF. DAVIS WRITES A LETTER.

He Don't Like Blaine's Attack on Him.

And is Conscious of the Rectitude of His Conduct.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—During the performance of the allegory of "The Great Republic," at Robinson's Opera House, this afternoon, a portion of the pillars supporting the gallery gave way, precipitating a number of the occupants upon the balcony below. At this writing it is not known whether any were killed, though there was a rumor that three persons received fatal injuries. Nearly 600 school children took part in the allegory, and the audience was mostly composed of the friends and parents of the participants.

The latest reliable reports from the opera house disaster is, that one woman was killed outright, and a number of children seriously, if not fatally injured in the stampede of the vast audience to reach the doors. It seems there is no foundation in the report of the gallery falling, but that the stampede was caused by an alarm of fire carelessly raised by a mischievous boy in the gallery.

There are many conflicting stories as to the origin of the panic. The building was filled from parquette to gallery with a dense mass, who not only filled the seats and aisles, but crowded the stairways, and hundreds were outside seeking to gain admission. Behind the scenes were five hundred children who were to take part in the performance, which consisted of "An Allegory of the Great Republic." As the time up-proceeded, a calcium light in the gallery flashed its glare upon the stage, and immediately the cry of fire was raised, the audience became panic-stricken, and a rush was made for the stairway. Some are said to have leaped from the balcony upon the crowd on the floor below.

The lower circle of the house is but a few feet above the level of the street, but the steps are narrow, and soon became blocked by the surging crowd. Inside the house multitudes were pressing for the doorway, and in the panic, women and children were overthrown and stamped to death by the panic-stricken crowd.

The scene beggars description. The alarm spread rapidly throughout the city, and those who had wives or children there, hurried to the rescue. A few heroic men placed themselves near the doorway and endeavored to assure the people there was no danger, and an effort was made from the stage to stop the mad career of the affrighted audience, but quiet was not restored until a number had been trampled to death and many seriously injured. All those able to walk, at once made their way homeward. Those more seriously injured were taken to the Ninth street station house and to the Commercial Hospital.

The dead were gathered in one of the offices of the opera house. Up to nine o'clock to-night the following had been reported killed and injured: Mr. Alfred White and her son Harry, aged 12; Mrs. Nancy Clark, reported to have died of heart disease caused by excitement; August and Fred Loesch, two brothers, aged eight and ten; Mattie Leslie, aged twelve; James Crowley, aged seven; Annie Malinzi, of Alton, Ill., who was visiting friends here; Miss Terovicia Massatt, aged twenty-two. Mrs. Henry Kessler suffered a severe concussion of the brain and is reported to have died this evening. One unknown woman is dead.

Among the injured are Fred Strasburg, Miss Humphrey, Master Harry Bliss and a child by the name of Coddington.

Later information will probably increase the number of the injured. Larry Uhl, base of skull crushed and collar bone broken; Mrs. Anna Floot, but on the breast; Mrs. Linn, injured internally; Mrs. White, who was killed, had five children with her, one of whom was killed; another, the youngest was found crouching in her arms unharmed. Miss Malinzi, of Alton, was in the gallery, and was either pushed over the railing, or jumped to the floor below, striking on her head. A coroner's inquest will be held Tuesday, and will endeavor to ascertain how the alarm originated.

V. Barber & Co. are still crowding down prices on heavy winter goods, preparatory to the spring trade. Persons in want of boots and shoes of any kind, will find a very full stock at this house, and goods of excellent quality. In the matter of prices, this establishment is always at low water mark.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Jefferson Davis has written a letter from New Orleans, to Judge Lyons, of Richmond, Va., in regard to the Andersonville prison matter, in which he says he has long been persecuted by parties like Blaine, though the records show that there is no ground for such persecution. The published fact of an attempt to suborn Wirz (when under der sentence of death, by promising him pardon if he would criminate me, in regard to Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive as to the wish of the government to make such charge against me, and a failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it. May we not say that the evidence of my innocence is such that the suborned witness dared not make this charge. However, Blaine made it for the Presidential nomination. He relates what efforts were made on the part of the Confederates to secure exchange. He directed General Lee to interview General Grant, under a flag of truce, to represent the suffering and death of Federal prisoners, owing to causes beyond control, and to urge in the name of humanity, the observance of humanity. These, like all other advances, were refused a hearing. Whoever forget his efforts in this direction, he says the prisoners themselves, and delegates whom he allowed them to send to President Lincoln and plead for exchange, would not. This calumny, though directed at him (Davis), was intended as an arraignment of the South, in whose behalf his deeds were done. His congratulatory orders to the army, in which he commended their kindness to the wounded and captives, would show the feelings of the soldiers and officers. He says that though the South had not adequate supplies for its captured, yet they did all they could. It appears that from reports of the United States War Department that though we had 60,000 more Federal prisoners than they had Confederate, 6,000 more of the Confederates died in northern prisons. The want and suffering of men in northern prisons caused me to ask for permission to send out cotton and buy supplies for them. Their request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York and the supplies be brought there, and General Beale, now of St. Louis, was authorized to purchase and distribute the needed supplies. But sympathy rose with the occasion and responded to its demands, not waiting for ten years then to vaunt itself when it could serve no good purpose to the sufferers. The southern people have forgotten and forgotten much, under the misleading influence of time, and if their invaders have done less, it is but another example of the sayings, that the wrong done is less able to forgive than he who has suffered countless wrongs. Unrelenting vindictiveness comes, however, not from the brave and generous soldiers but from the skulkers, the Blaines who display their flag on an untented field. When closely confined at Fort Monroe, I was solicited to add my name to those many esteemed gentlemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so, the president would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and rectitude of my own conduct, I declined to sign a petition and remained subject to the inexorable privations which Dr. Craven has but faintly described. When, after two years of close confinement, I was admitted to bail, as often as required, I appeared for trial under the indictments brought against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's actions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed, through no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial on any charge. I have no view of the future which makes it desirable for me to be included in the amnesty bill. He would, as an abstract matter, like the repeal of all laws inflicting penalty of political disabilities. Discrimination made against our people is unjust and impolitic. To remove political disabilities which there was no legal power to impose, was not an act of so much grace as to form a plausible pretext for the distribute of Mr. Blaine. The papers preserved by Dr. Stevenson, happily furnish full proof of causes of disease and death at Andersonville. It is hoped they will soon be published. He alludes to the excitement occasioned by the receipt of Confederate soldiers who returned in a deplorable condition, from northern prisons. He was censured for not inflicting on Federal prisoners barbaric similar to those practiced upon Confederates. Sufferings were probably exaggerated by both parties, but we did not seek by the reports of committees with photographic illustrations, to inflame the passions of our people. How was it with the enemy? Let one example suffice. You may remember a published report of the committee of the United States Congress, which was sent to Annapolis, to visit some exchanged prisoners, and which had appended photographs of some associated subjects, which were made as samples of prisoners from the South. When a copy of the report was received, I sent for Colonel Ould, and learned that the photographs had been taken from men who were in our hospitals, when they were liberated by exchange, whom the surgeon regarded as convalescent. The anxiety of prisoners to be sent to their homes had prevailed over the objections of the surgeon. But that is not all, for I have learned from a priest who was then at Annapolis, that the most wretched looking of these photographs was taken from a man who had been on a prisoner, but who had been on the sick list at Annapolis, when the command to which he belonged had passed that place on its southward march. Whatever may be said in extenuation of such imposture because of the exigencies of war, there can be no excuse now, for the attempt of Mr. Blaine, by gross misrepresentation and slanderous accusation, to revive the worst passions of war, and it is to be regretted, it will have the good effect of looking to the truth of statements in regard to this little understood subject, from men who would have preferred to leave their sorrowful story untold, if the subject could have been allowed peacefully to sink into oblivion.

THE wonderful ups and downs of petroleum have almost passed into a proverb. Since 1864 the monthly price at Titusville, Pa., has fluctuated between \$13.75 and 72½¢ per barrel, and the price has been from \$7.62 in 1864, to \$1.20 in 1874. Fortunes have been won, but few have been kept. The suddenness with which those who were poorest of the borers have become millionaires, has only been equaled by the suddenness with which they have become poor again.

Lina & Scruggs have just received all numbers of Madame Foy's skirt and sporting corset, Mrs. S. A. Moody's abdominal corset, and the Jacqueline corset. Also, a complete assortment of Hippo and French corsets, of superior makes, and at the lowest prices. 21-d-wtf

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

To J. M. C. Johnson or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 1, block 3, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the County Court of Macon Co., in the State of Illinois, made at the January term, A. D. 1874, thereon, the public sale of the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Elijah Wells, deceased, against the claims of the said Elijah Wells, I will, on Saturday, the 15th day of March next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public vendue, at the west door of the Court House, in the city of Decatur, in said Macon county, the following described real estate, situated in Macon county, in the State of Illinois, to-wit: All the interest of said Elijah Wells, deceased, in the south half of the west half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

S. OVERMIRE

HAVING permanently located in Decatur, Illinois, I call the attention of the citizens thereof to the fact that he has opened a general

REAL ESTATE!

Insurance, Loan,

COLLECTING AGENCY

Over the Decatur National Bank. All Business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.

WOULD REFER TO: First National Bank, Madison, Ill. Madison National Bank, Madison, Ill. Webster & Co., Bankers, Indianapolis, Ind. Decatur National Bank, Decatur, Ill. McKim & Co., Bankers, Springfield, Ill. Bradley & Bradley, Attorneys-at-Law, Springfield, Ill. (Feb 1 Awt)

"New Automatic."

"A hundred years advance at a single bound."—*Liberal* Globe-Democrat. "A most marvelous and complete device."—*Review*.

In response to numerous requests we have decided to place the "NEW AUTOMATIC" The Greatest Advance in Sewing Mechanism, since the introduction of the sewing machine, with the reach of the ladies of Illinois, and vicinity. This machine completely revolutionizes the mode of making clothes, and has rendered obsolete all the old styles of sewing machines. Descriptive price lists and application to our sole agent for Decatur, Ill., WILLIAM C. GIBBS & CO., Decatur, Ill., 69 North Sixth street, St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 1-d-wtf

BUTLER'S

Photographic

Establishment

The Most Complete Gallery

IN DECATUR.

Claims Public Patronage for the following reasons:

Promptly Fulfilling Contracts, Perseverance in the Rule to Please All, Unrivalled Patience with Children, Unfailing Energy to get the Best Results, United Aid of the Most Competent Help.

Come and see our New Styles, "Promenade," "Elite" and "Bar-Relief" PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopic Pictures!

Of Families Grouped to represent them at home a specialty. \$5.00 per dozen. ROOMS—On the northwest corner of the New Square, over Hamner, Odor & Co.'s Bank, Decatur, Ill. (Feb 3-dim wtf)

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

Owing to a change in our business on the 1st to 15th of February next, we will offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Until that time on our whole stock of Dry Goods.

We are determined to Unload, and if you want good bargains call soon.

HAYS & BRUCE.

We have a Handsome Lot of CLOAKS AND FURS that we will close out at less than New York prices.

Jan. 19, 1876-d-wtf

GO TO HEADQUARTERS

FOR

DRY GOODS!

S. EINSTEIN

Has commenced his Clearance Sale of Winter Goods, with GREAT BARGAINS in Dress Goods!

FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, Etc., Etc.

Also a full line of ladies' and gents' FURNISHING GOODS.

I am determined to reduce my stock, and will, therefore, offer special inducements to all. Come and see for yourselves. What I say I mean.

No. 21 North Water St.

Decatur, Jan. 19, 1876—d-wtf

REDEMPTION NOTICES.

To Joseph Russell or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 2, block 1, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

To Francis Shauger or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 2, block 1, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

To Rachel Griffith or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 8, block 3, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

To W. H. Spencer or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 8, block 3, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

To Mrs. O'Brien, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 8, block 3, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

To T. J. Gibbons or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 8, block 3, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

To Pats & Decatur R. R. or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 8, block 3, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

To Thomas McCay or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 1, block 1, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

To A. C. C. or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, for the taxes for the year 1873, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 1, block 1, in the north half of the west half of section 16, township 17 north, range 10 east of the 6th principal meridian, containing two acres, more or less, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. M. P. MURPHY.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN is published every day except Sunday and public holidays. Local Notices will be published for the first time for each day, and for time advertisement, upon application at the office.

TO DAILY SUBSCRIBERS:—The place where the paper is delivered will be collected for the place where the paper is delivered. We would not be particular in any place where the paper is delivered.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE are authorized to B. C. HAMMER as a candidate for Mayor.

WE are authorized to W. H. SPENCER as a candidate for Mayor.

WE are authorized to J. H. PICKRELL as a candidate for Mayor.

WE are authorized to M. P. MURPHY as a candidate for Mayor.

WE are authorized to J. M. C. JOHNSON as a candidate for Mayor.

WE are authorized to S. EINSTEIN as a candidate for Mayor.

WE are authorized to H. H. H. as a candidate for Mayor.

WE are authorized to J. H. H. as a candidate for Mayor.

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State Officers.
Governor, John A. Beveridge.
Lieutenant Governor, John A. Beveridge.
Secretary of State, John A. Beveridge.
Comptroller of the Treasury, John A. Beveridge.
Attorney General, John A. Beveridge.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, John A. Beveridge.

Congressmen.
Senators, John A. Beveridge, John A. Logan.
Representatives, John A. Beveridge, John A. Logan.

Judicial Officers.
Circuit Judge, John A. Beveridge.
County Judge, John A. Beveridge.

County Clerks.
County Clerk, John A. Beveridge.
County Treasurer, John A. Beveridge.

County Surveyors.
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via Madison, Baraboo, and Elroy, and is the

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Route to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The track is of the best steel rail, and all

the appointments are first-class. The trains

are made up of elegant Pullman Palace

Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches, with

separate smoking and dining cars, and

are supplied with the best food and

beverage. The Pullman Palace Sleeping

Cars are the only ones of the kind

running between Chicago and St. Paul.

All trains are supplied with Pullman

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MENDOTA, GALESBURG AND QUINCY

TO KANSAS CITY

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St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 10, 1876

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Avoiding all Transfers, Forries and changes

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January 10, 1876

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January 10, 1876

"QUINCY ROUTE!"

AGNES BROTHERS AND JOHN BROTHERS,
vs.
LEWIS BROTHERS AND ALVIN BROTHERS.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that by virtue of a decree rendered in the

above entitled cause at the December

term, A. D. 1875, of the Circuit Court of

Madison county, Ill., the undersigned will

sell on

FRIDAY, FEB. 25th, A. D. 1876,

between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and

sunset of day, at the east door of the

county of Madison, in township fifteen

north, range two east, of the 6th P. M., in

the county of Madison, State of Illinois,

all that certain lot or lots of land, the bal-
ance of one year from the day of sale, with

interest, together with a mortgage

and premises, and all other things and

rights, and all other things and

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easy terms, and second hand instruments taken in exchange for new

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Julius Bauer & Co.

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Philadelphia, New York,

The East and Northeast.

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Among the characteristics of this favorite

route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,

Magnificent Iron Bridges,

Convenient Equipment,

Lightweight Air Brakes,

Unsurpassed Running Stock,

And in fact all the modern appliances that

conduce to

SAFETY, SPEEDY AND COMFORT

FULLMAN PALACE CARS!